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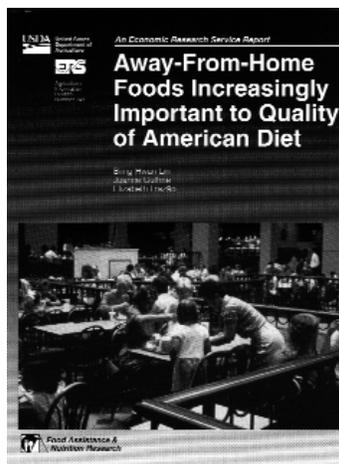
Food Consumption and Spending

A Dietary Assessment of the U.S. Food Supply by Linda Scott Kantor, ERS. Agricultural Economic Report 772. Most American diets do not meet Federal Food Guide Pyramid dietary recommendations. On average, people consume too many servings of added fats and sugars and too few servings of fruits, vegetables, dairy products, lean meats, and foods made from whole grains. This report is the first dietary assessment to use ERS's time-series food supply data to compare average diets with Federal dietary recommendations depicted in the Food Guide Pyramid. December 1998. Stock # ERS-AER-772. \$16.00.

America's Eating Habits: Changes and Consequences, edited by Elizabeth Frazão, ERS. Agriculture Information Bulletin No. 750. Individual chapters in this book provide different perspectives on the nutrition problem in the

United States, including: what are the economic costs associated with unhealthy eating patterns; how do dietary patterns compare with dietary recommendations; and how do national income and prices, advertising, health claims, and trends in eating away from home affect nutrient intake. May 1999. Stock # ERS-AIB-750. \$60.00.

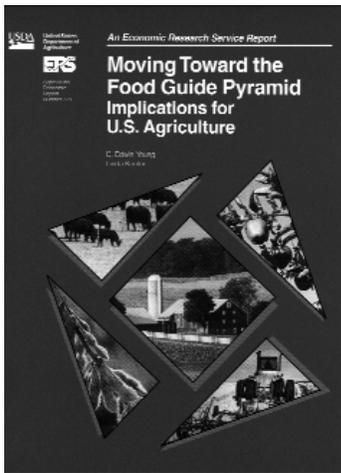
Away-From-Home Foods Increasingly Important to Quality of American Diet by Biing-Hwan Lin and Elizabeth Frazão, ERS, and Joanne Guthrie, Food and Drug Administration, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Agriculture Information Bulletin No. 749. The increasing popularity of dining out over the past two decades has raised the proportion of nutrients obtained away from home. Since the trend of eating out frequently is expected to continue, strategies to improve the American diet must address consumers' food



choices when eating out. January 1999. Stock # ERS-AIB-749. \$14.00.

Factors Affecting Nutrient Intake of the Elderly by Jon P. Weimer, ERS. Agricultural Economic Report No. 769. The rapid expansion of the population age 60 and older has a number of economic implications. The people in this group, about 18 percent of the population, account for about 30 percent of all health care expenditures. This exploratory investigation provides estimates of the effects of selected characteristics of the household and its constituents on individual nutrient consumption of elderly heads of households. October 1998. Stock # ERS-AER-769. \$12.00.

Food Consumption, Prices, and Expenditures, 1970-97 by Judith Jones Putnam and Jane E. Allshouse, ERS. Statistical Bulletin No. 965. In 1997, each American consumed, on average, 81 pounds more of commercially grown vegetables than in 1970; 65 pounds more of grain products; 13 pounds more of total red meat, poultry, and fish (boneless, trimmed equivalent); 13 pounds more of added fats and oils; and 7 gallons less of milk. Americans spent \$715 billion for food in 1997 and another \$95 billion for alcoholic beverages. Away-from-home meals and snacks captured 45 percent of the U.S. food dollar in 1997, up from 39 percent in 1980 and 34 percent in 1970. April 1999. Stock # ERS-SB-965. \$21.00.



Moving Toward the Food Guide Pyramid: Implications for U.S. Agriculture by C. Edwin Young and Linda Scott Kantor, ERS. Agricultural Economic Report No. 779. Recent studies show that average diets differ considerably from Food Guide Pyramid recommendations. The change in food consumption needed to meet Food Guide Pyramid serving recommendations will result in adjustments in U.S. agricultural production, trade, nonfood uses, and prices. The net adjustment in crop acreage is projected to be relatively small, about 2 percent of total cropland in 1991-95. However, this small net adjustment masks larger anticipated changes for some sectors. July 1999. Stock # ERS-AER-779. \$14.00.

Food Marketing

Analyses of Generic Dairy Advertising, 1984-97 by Noel Blisard, Don Blayney, Ram Chandran, and Jane Allshouse, ERS. Technical Bulletin No. 1873. Generic advertising raised fluid milk sales about 6.0 percent, or 18.1 billion pounds, between September 1984 and September 1997. Sales of cheese rose by about 6.8 billion pounds (milk equivalent) in the same period because of increased generic advertising. Gross returns to dairy farmers between September 1984 and September 1997 were estimated to

increase by \$3.44 for each dollar spent on generic advertising. February 1999. Stock # ERS-TB-1873. \$14.00.

Consumer Acceptance of Biotechnology: Lessons From the rbST Experience by Lorna Aldrich and Noel Blisard, ERS. Agriculture Information Bulletin No. 747-01. The controversial introduction of rbST, a laboratory version of bST, a growth hormone that stimulates milk production in cows, may provide hopeful lessons for other foods produced by biotechnology. Milk sales remained steady after rbST became available to dairy farmers, even though a multitude of public opinion surveys documented widespread concern about food safety and biotechnology, and some analysts predicted a drop in milk consumption of up to 20 percent. December 1998. Stock # ERS-AIB-747-01. \$10.00.

Consumer Use of Information: Implications for Food Policy by Lorna Aldrich, ERS. Agricultural Handbook No. 715. Government programs that are designed to improve health by changing diets focus on information: education, public information campaigns, and regulation of advertising and labeling. Research from several social science disciplines offers insights for public dissemination and regulation of nutrition information. A review of selected literature in economics, nutrition education, and marketing highlights several research themes. July 1999. Stock # ERS-AH-715. \$14.00.

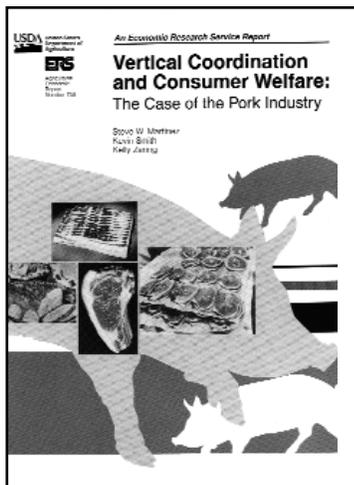
Food Cost Review, 1950-97 by Howard Elitzak, ERS. Agricultural Economic Report No. 780. Food prices, as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI), increased 2.6 percent in 1997. This increase was greater than the overall increase in the CPI (which rose 2.3 percent) for the third consecutive

year. Higher charges for processing and distributing food, as measured by the farm-to-retail price spread, were primarily responsible for the 1997 increase. July 1999. Stock # ERS-AER-780. \$16.00.

The Food Marketing System in 1996 by Anthony E. Gallo, ERS. Agriculture Information Bulletin No. 743. New food product introductions fell sharply in 1996. The number of new plants, consumer advertising expenditures, and common stock prices reached new highs in 1996, as did the number of mergers in the foodservice industry. This report analyzes and assesses yearly developments in the growth, conduct, performance, and structure of food marketing institutions, food processors, wholesalers, retailers, and foodservice firms. July 1998. Stock # ERS-AIB-743. \$12.00.

The Impact of Minimum Wage Increases on Food and Kindred Products Prices: An Analysis of Price Pass-Through by Chinkook Lee and Brian O'Roark, ERS. Technical Bulletin No. 1877. An input-output model is used to analyze price pass-through effects of a minimum wage increase on prices of the food and kindred products and food-service industries. These sectors employ a disproportionate share of minimum wage workers, but results suggest a \$0.50 increase in the present minimum wage would increase food prices less than 1 percent for most of the 12 food and kindred products prices and 1 percent at eating and drinking places. August 1999. Stock # ERS-TB-1877. \$14.00.

Vertical Coordination in the Pork and Broiler Industries: Implications for Pork and Chicken Products by Steve W. Martinez, ERS. Agricultural Economic Report No. 777. Recent changes in structure of the U.S. pork industry reflect, in many ways, past changes



in the broiler industry. Production contracts and vertical integration in the broiler industry facilitated rapid adoption of new technology, improved quality control, assured market outlets for broilers, and provided a steady flow of broilers for processing. These arrangements might be expected to result in larger supplies of higher quality pork products at economical prices. April 1999. Stock # ERS-AER-777. \$14.00.

Food Market Indicators website at <http://www.econ.ag.gov/briefing/FoodMark/>

Food Assistance

The Changing Food Assistance Landscape: The Food Stamp Program in a Post-Welfare Reform Environment by Craig Gundersen, Michael LeBlanc, and Betsey Kuhn, ERS. Agricultural Economic Report No. 773. The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA) dramatically transformed and continues to transform the food assistance landscape in the United States. The Act cut more funds from the Food Stamp Program than it did from any other program, through reductions in benefits per person and restrictions in eligibil-

ity. Despite these cuts, the Food Stamp Program is one of the only remaining entitlement programs available to almost all low-income households. March 1999. Stock # ERS-AER-773. \$14.00.

Food Cost Indexes for Low-Income Households and the General Population by Noel Blisard, David Smallwood, and Steve Lutz, ERS. Technical Bulletin No. 1872. The results of this study indicate that the Consumer Price Index (CPI) has not systematically overestimated or underestimated the food costs incurred by the general population. "True-cost-of-food" indexes calculated for the general population tend to be the same as or slightly lower than the CPI except for 1994 and 1995. This is a significant finding in that components of the CPI for food at home are indirectly used to adjust benefit levels for food stamp recipients. February 1999. Stock # ERS-TB-1872. \$14.00.

Prevalence of Food Insecurity and Hunger, by State, 1996-98 by Mark Nord and Kyle Jemison, ERS, and Gary Bickel, Food and Nutrition Service, USDA. Food Assistance and Nutrition Research Report No. 2. Although most households in the United States are food secure, during the period 1996-98 some 10 million U.S. households (9.7 percent of total) were food insecure—that is, they did not always have access to enough food to meet basic needs. Included among these were 3.5 percent of households in which food insecurity was severe enough that one or more household members were hungry at least some time during the year due to inadequate resources for food. October 1999. Stock # ERS-FANRR-2. \$12.00.

Food Assistance and Nutrition Research website at <http://www.econ.ag.gov/briefing/foodasst/>

International Marketing Trends

Food Security Assessment: Why Countries Are At Risk by Shahla Shapouri and Stacey Rosen, ERS. Agriculture Information Bulletin No. 754. Food insecurity in many low-income, developing countries is projected to intensify unless steps are taken to reverse the performance trend of agricultural productivity, foreign exchange earnings, and population growth. This study evaluates availability and distribution of food and analyzes their trends through 2008 by projecting food gaps to maintain per capita consumption, meet nutritional needs, and fulfill requirements stemming from unequal food distribution. August 1999. Stock # ERS-AIB-754. \$14.00.

U.S. Foreign Direct Investment in the Western Hemisphere Processed Food Industry by Christine Bolling, Steve Neff, and Charles Handy, ERS. Agricultural Economic Report No. 760. Foreign direct investment (FDI) has become the leading means for U.S. processed food companies to participate in international markets. Affiliates of U.S.-owned food processing companies had \$30 billion in sales throughout the Western Hemisphere in 1995, nearly 4 times the level of processed food exports. This report puts U.S. foreign direct investment and trade in processed foods to the region into global perspective, and finds evidence that, in the aggregate for the 1990's, trade and FDI are complementary—not competitive—means of accessing international food markets. March 1998. Stock # ERS-AER-760. \$16.00. ■

New Report from the Economic Research Service

Prevalence of Food Insecurity and Hunger, by State, 1996-98

Food insecurity:

Limited or uncertain availability of nutritious, safe foods.

Hunger:

A more severe level of food insecurity; an uneasy or painful sensation caused by lack of food due to inadequate resources.

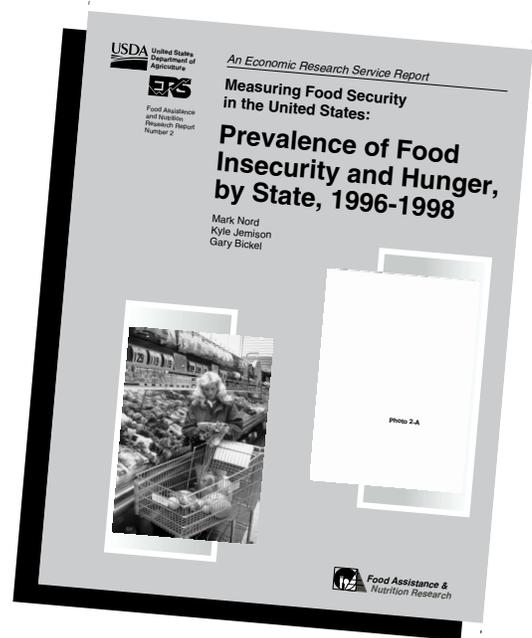
Food insecurity across States ranges from 4 to 15 percent

For the first time, State-by-State estimates reveal that

- 11 States have levels of food insecurity above the U.S. average
- The incidence of hunger is above the U.S. average in 6 States

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